

Upon reaching the Administration Building that night, [redacted] was required to stand with his hands in the air for four or five hours, and during this period of time Internal Security Officer [redacted] struck him repeatedly across the face and head with sticks and with his fists. He stated he was beaten until he was almost insensible; that he was constantly asked to tell the truth; and that he had told them what he knew but was in such a foggy state from the beating he could not recall what he had said. He stated that on one occasion they had sat him in a chair, still requiring him to keep his hands up, and had then lifted him from the chair by the hair on his head. They again sat him down and produced a large pair of seissors, stating that they were going to cut his ears off. Mr. SCHMIDT and [redacted] proceeded to lift him by his hair, and with these seissors took large slices of his hair out, constantly saying they were going to cut his ears off unless he told them everything. It could be observed at the time of interview with [redacted] that sections of his hair had been cut very close to his scalp. b7c

[redacted] was questioned relative to the individuals whose names he had listed in a notebook which was obtained the following morning by Internal Security officers during a search of his apartment. The names he listed, he stated, were those of persons whom he had known at Heart Mountain, and some that he had met upon arrival at Tule Lake. The balance of the addresses were of persons he knew in Japan or individuals he had known prior to evacuation. He insisted that none of these persons had accompanied him, to the best of his knowledge, on the evening of November 4; that he did not have any type of a gang; and that what he had done had been done because he thought it was his duty to do so because of his warden's position, and to protect the interests of the Japanese in the colony. He stated that no individual had requested him to do it and it was entirely his own idea. A copy of the list of names contained in the above mentioned notebook was obtained from Mr. WILLARD SCHMIDT, National Director of Internal Security, and it is being incorporated as an exhibit in this file. b7c

[redacted] stated that he was not personally acquainted with TOKIO YAMANE, [redacted] and [redacted] prior to the time they were all placed in detention. He said he did not recall these individuals accompanying him on the night of November 4. He gave the names of two individuals whom he considered his closest friends in Tule Lake Camp as [redacted] from Heart Mountain, and [redacted] from Heart Mountain. b7c

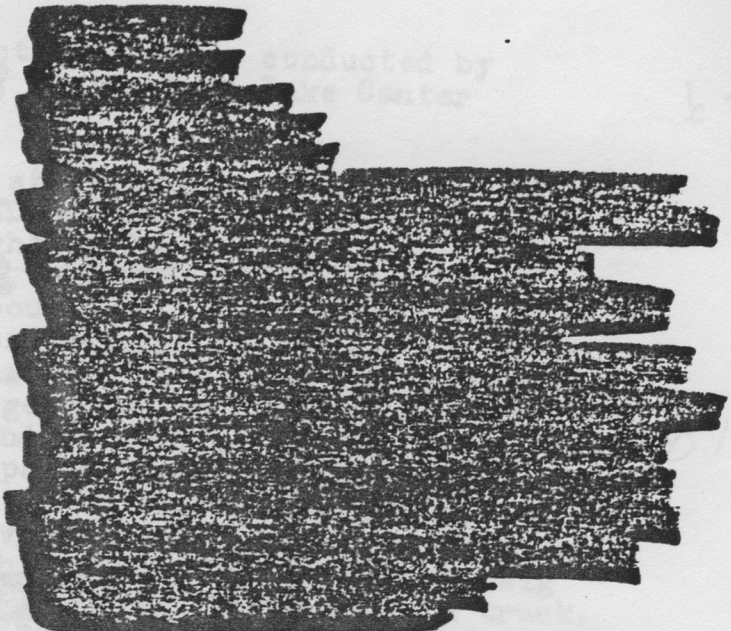
The following personal information relative to [redacted] was obtained from observation and interview:

| | |
|--------|------------|
| Name | [redacted] |
| Born | [redacted] |
| Height | [redacted] |
| Weight | [redacted] |

21922

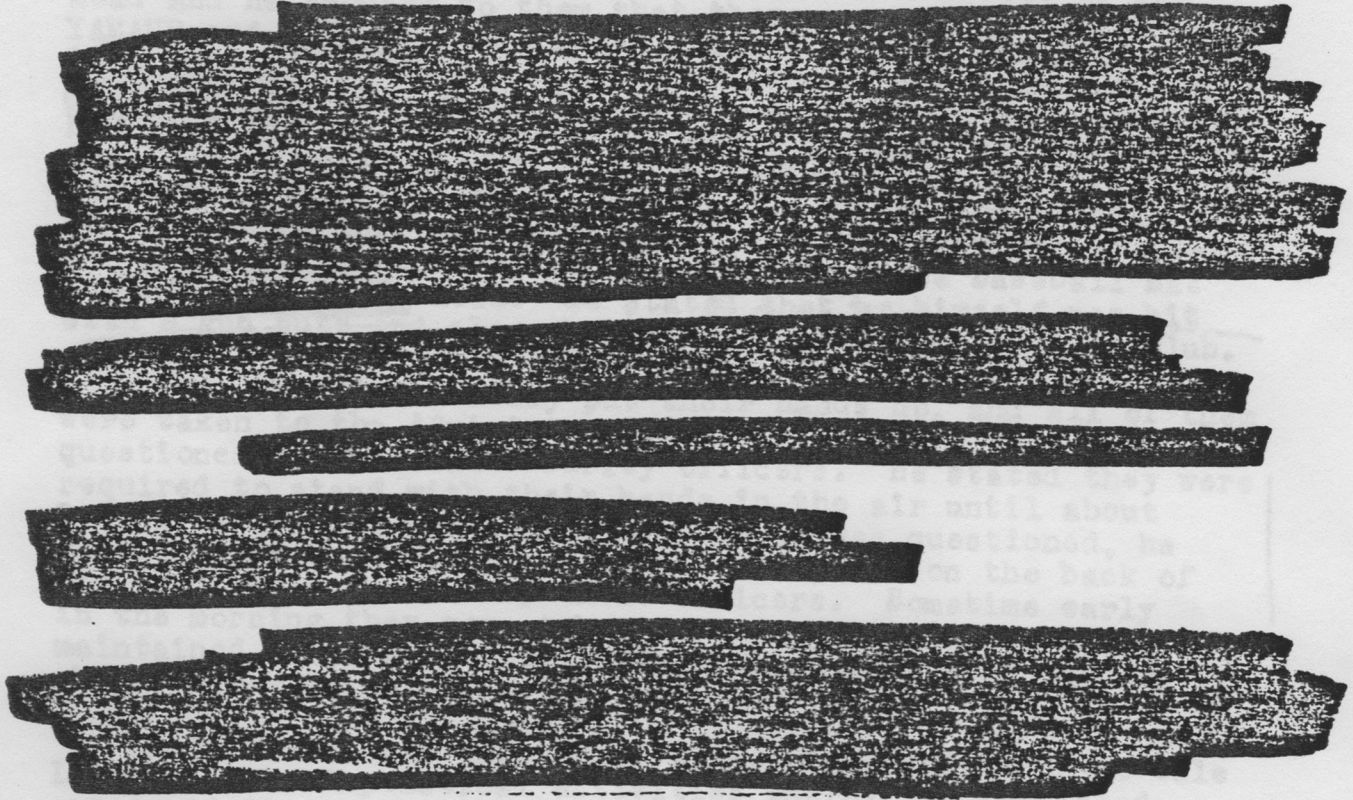
Interests
...

Hair
Eyes
Build
Complexion
Peculiarities
Scars and marks



Marital status
Citizenship
Education
Occupation
Relatives

Social Security No.



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b7c

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agent [REDACTED] at the Tule Lake Center
on December 3, 1943: b7c

TOKIO YAMANE, born at Hilo, Hawaii, September 2,
1922, and a resident of the Tule Lake Center since September 15,
1943, advised that on the night of November 4, 1943, he had
been visited by [REDACTED] a friend of his who was
interested in literature. About 9:30, shortly after they had
left YAMANE's barracks and were walking in the direction of
Block 27, [REDACTED] had called to him and stated that
there was a fight reportedly going on in the vicinity of
the Administration Building and he desired YAMANE to go to
that vicinity and tell the Japanese involved to leave and
to do what he could to stop it. He stated that he and
[REDACTED] started towards the vicinity of the Administration
building and shortly before they reached Block 5 "some big
fat guy" (believed to be [REDACTED]) drove by in a truck.
This Japanese boy had blood streaming down the side of his
head and he shouted to them that there was a fight going on.
YAMANE and [REDACTED] then began running towards the Administra-
tion Building area and on nearing the hospital they met
[REDACTED] also going in that direction, and they told
him that there was supposedly a fight going on and they should
see if they could stop it. At just about that time they
heard an order to halt, and he heard a noise. On turning,
he discovered that some individual whom he later ascertained
was a member of Internal Security had broken a baseball bat
on [REDACTED] head. He stated that he himself was hit
with a gun butt and also, he advised, with some type of club. b7c

They immediately put their hands up, and all of them
were taken to the Administration Building where they were
questioned by Internal Security officers. He stated they were
required to stand with their hands in the air until about
2:00 a.m. During the period of time he was questioned, he
was struck across the face, on the arms, and on the back of
the head several times by these officers. Sometime early
in the morning they were taken to the hospital area and
maintained in custody until being released to Army authorities
about a week later.

YAMANE was questioned concerning conditions at Tule
Lake Center and political activities there. He furnished
substantially the same information as that set forth else-
where in this report. He advised that he himself was not a
member of any of the political organizations. However, he
was very friendly with [REDACTED] and on the afternoon
of November 1, 1943, had been asked by [REDACTED] if he would
step inside to see Mr. BEST and ask if he and National Director
MYER would receive the Negotiations Committee, which he did. b7c

Mr. BEST stated that they could come in. He returned and told [redacted] this. At that time there was quite a crowd assembled in the vicinity of the Administration Building, and a loud speaker system was being set up. He stated he had had no previous knowledge that the public address system was to be used, but once it was set up he had more or less been selected to act as announcer, and from time to time he made announcements to the individuals assembled, requesting them to remain quiet and stating that negotiations were proceeding. He stated that he was advised by [redacted] shortly after negotiations began that something was going on at the hospital and requested to announce to the crowd that they should stop it, which he did. b7c

YAMANE advised that three loud speaker systems were assembled at the Administration Building on the afternoon of November 1, but only one was used, and he believed that this one was obtained from the recreation department.

The only other activity in which YAMANE engaged was following the MEIJI SEITSU celebration on the morning of November 3. He accompanied [redacted] to his apartment in Block 6 and on reaching there they found a note advising them that the Spanish Consul had arrived. He and [redacted] went to the Administration Building where they met the Spanish Consul, and, at [redacted]'s request, he aided in entertaining the Consul during his visit and was present at his meeting with the block representatives. b7c

YAMANE stated that he had been selected to act as announcer at the MEIJI SEITSU celebration because of his previous microphone experience, and that he had merely acted in the capacity of making general announcements and introducing the speakers. He stated that during this celebration group of about 20 young boys who attended the GREAT ASIA LANGUAGE SCHOOL in the camp marched by the outdoor stage as gesture of respect, to pay homage to the deceased Emperor MEIJI. He advised that there were no Japanese flags displayed at that they did have two banners draped across the platform which had red circles on white backgrounds, and which could possibly have been considered flags by an individual not familiar with them.

YAMANE, since his arrival at Tule Lake Center, has been employed in Mess Hall No. 27 as a general helper and assistant cook. He stated that his mess hall is always short food and that the equipment available is hardly equal to task of preparing meals for the number that they must feed. He stated that [redacted] a member of the food committee, b7c

came to his mess hall and questioned him and the other individuals employed there relative to conditions in mess halls in Ward No. 2. YAMANE's information relative to this topic is substantially the same as that elsewhere set forth.

YAMANE, when again questioned on December 3, 1943, concerning his activities at the meeting of November 1, advised that following the speech of Mr. KAI which concluded the affair, the crowd began to leave. Inasmuch as they were Japanese, he felt that they should show their respect for the presence of National Director MYER, so he called to them, stating, "Don't forget you are Japanese. It is courteous to bow." Following this, the majority of those present nodded their heads in a short bow as a gesture of respect to National Director MYER. He stated he did not use the word "Orei" and had he requested the people to bow to the Emperor, they would have faced east and made a deep bow instead of just a short one.

The following personal information relative to TOKIO YAMANE was obtained from observation and interview:

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Name | TOKIO YAMANE |
| Height | 5' 10" |
| Weight | 140 |
| Hair | Black |
| Eyes | Brown |
| Peculiarities | Very high cheek bones |
| Marital status | Single |
| Education | Equivalent of high school in Japan |
| Relatives | Father, KATSUCHI YAMANE, deceased; |

b7c

YAMANE advised that his father died when he was two years old and he and his entire family had returned to Japan at that time. He attended school there, and his first return to the United States was on May 25, 1938 aboard the TAIYO MARU which docked at San Francisco. He had at once proceeded to Fresno, California, where he had lived with his sister, Mrs. KAZUE MATSUDA, until evacuation.

b7c

YAMANE stated that he was interested in literature and had been present at the meeting in the block manager's office on the occasion they had attempted to organize a literary society which was to be called the Japanese Students' Club. He stated his regular occupation was that of a musician, but since he had been evacuated he was steadily employed in kitchen work.

On the night of [redacted] 1942, he and [redacted] were walking down the street between Blocks 5 and 6. They heard some commotion in the administrative area and began to walk in that direction. On the way, they met [redacted] who told them that there was a fight going on between some Japanese and some Internal Security officers and that they should stop the fight. They began to run toward the motor pool area and when about half way there he heard someone call to them to stop. Several shadows appeared in the darkness around them and as he turned in the direction from which the voice was heard, he bumped up against some man and at that time was struck on the head with a baseball bat.

He stated he knew very little following this, but had been told that the bat was broken at the time it struck his head. The first thing he remembers clearly was that he was in the hospital at about 10:00 p.m. He believes he was struck about 9:15 p.m. He stated he did not strike or kick at the individual who had hit him with a bat, and that all he could remember concerning this person was that he seemed quite large.

He stated he vaguely recalls that he, YAMANE, and [redacted] were taken into custody and brought to the Administration Building. He was later taken to the hospital where his head was sewed up with, he has been told, twelve stitches, and he was returned to the Administration Building and was held under guard with his hands in the air until about 3:00 a.m. At that time they were questioned by Internal Security officers but he recalls very little of what was said. He stated that during the time they were questioning him he was struck across the face four or five times by one of the Internal Security men but he does not know who he is as everything seemed a little blurred.

[redacted] advised that he knew very little concerning the activities in the camp, but he did know that the younger men felt a spirit of rebellion against WRA and it was openly discussed among them that WRA personnel were mishandling funds. When specifically questioned, he could give no specific information concerning this, but stated it was common knowledge in the camp that there was some type of graft going on in the mess halls.

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agent [REDACTED] at the Tule Lake Center on
November 15, 1943:

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] a resident of Tule Lake Center since October 12, 1942,
advised that on the night of November 4, 1943, he and TOKIO
YAMANE were walking down the street between Blocks 5 and 6.
They heard some commotion in the administrative area and
began to walk in that direction. On the way, they met [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who told them that there was a fight going on
between some Japanese and some Internal Security officers
and that they should stop the fight. The began to run
toward the motor pool area and when about half way there he
heard someone call to them to stop. Several shadows appeared
in the darkness around them and as he turned in the direction
from which the voice was heard, he bumped up against some man
and at that time was struck on the head with a baseball bat.

He stated he knew very little following this, but
had been told that the bat was broken at the time it struck
his head. The first thing he remembers clearly was that he
was in the hospital at about 10:00 p.m. He believes he was
struck about 9:15 p.m. He stated he did not strike or kick
at the individual who had hit him with a bat, and that all he
could remember concerning this person was that he seemed
quite large.

He stated he vaguely recalls that he, YAMANE, and
[REDACTED] were taken into custody and brought to the Administra-
tion Building. He was later taken to the hospital where his
head was sewed up with, he has been told, twelve stitches, and
he was returned to the Administration Building and was held
under guard with his hands in the air until about 3:00 a.m.
At that time they were questioned by Internal Security officers
but he recalls very little of what was said. He stated that
during the time they were questioning him he was struck across
the face four or five times by one of the Internal Security
men but he does not know who he is as everything seemed a
little blurred. b7c

[REDACTED] advised that he knew very little concerning
the activities in the camp, but he did know that the younger
men felt a spirit of rebellion against WRA and it was openly
discussed among them that WRA personnel were mishandling funds.
When specifically questioned, he could give no specific infor-
mation concerning this, but stated it was common knowledge
in the camp that there was some type of graft going on in the
mess halls. b7c

Concerning organizations and societies in the camp, [redacted] stated that to the best of his knowledge there were no societies other than the churches, but that a number of the young men with whom he was acquainted were getting ready to form a literary society. He himself stated that he was interested in writing poetry, and they had had one meeting in one of the block manager's offices and decided to form such an organization, and plans were made to carry it forward. He stated he knew none of the individuals who attended this meeting except a boy by the name of [redacted] who is acting as a teacher in one of the Japanese language schools at Tule Lake Center. b2

[redacted] himself is employed in the mess hall of [redacted]. However, he says that in his particular mess hall he has heard discussion concerning WRA maladministration but nothing has come to his attention that would indicate illegal actions. b2

The following personal information relative to [redacted] was obtained from observation and interview:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Name | [redacted] |
| Born | [redacted] |
| Alien Registration Number | [redacted] |
| Arrived in U.S. | [redacted] |
| Height | 5' 1" |
| Weight | 107 |
| Hair | Black |
| Eyes | Brown |
| Scars and marks | [redacted] |
| Characteristics | [redacted] |
| Marital Status | [redacted] |
| Education | [redacted] |

It is to be noted that [redacted] WRA personnel record disclosed a copy of two receipts for articles held as contraband, one dated July 1, 1943 for 33 Japanese books, and another bearing no date for seven parcels of magazines. [redacted] advised that he was not permitted to receive these things which had been sent to him by authorities at ROHRER CENTER. b2

It is also to be noted that WRA Internal Security reports list [redacted] as one of the ringleaders of those persons who surrounded Director BEST's home on the night of November 4. [redacted] denied any active participation in this matter, stating that he had been at the home of his friend, TOKIO YAMANE, which statement was borne out by YAMANE, although they were questioned separately, and [redacted] advised that [redacted] was going in b2

the direction of the Administration Building at the time he had first seen them, and apparently they had no knowledge of what had occurred.

[redacted] Full Lake Center, advised that he had been arrested on the night of November 4, 1943 by military authorities. [redacted] stated that on that evening he was walking between Blocks 2 and 3. At that time a truck passed through, and some individual on this truck shouted to him to hurry to the administration or motor pool area as there was a riot going on there, and that he should assist in stopping it. He stated he started in that direction and was almost to the hospital when he met TORIO YAMANE and [redacted]. At that time they advised him that they had received orders from [redacted] to go to the motor pool area and stop the riot that was going on. The three of them continued on toward the motor pool and at that time they heard someone call to them to halt, and on turning around found that [redacted] had been struck on the head with a ball bat, and someone else had been struck [redacted] with what he believes was a gun butt. He stated the last thing he recalled was that he heard a siren going, and then he next recalls that he was in the Administration Building.

At that time he was questioned relative to events that had occurred on the night of November 4 and was severely beaten by Mr. JOHN C. LOCK when he believed to be an Internal Security Officer of WSA and called a number of vulgar names. Following that, he was taken to the hospital area and has since been maintained in custody.

[redacted] was questioned concerning general activities in the camp and could furnish no information in addition to that previously reported. He advised that he was present at the mass meeting on November 1, 1943. However, he had taken no active part in any of the political organization and left at about 4:00 o'clock to go to work at firehouse No. 2 where he is employed.

[redacted] advised that he had not applied for repatriation and that he had been scheduled to be transferred to Minidoka Relocation Center about the end of October. He advised he had one brother, [redacted] who is presently in a FSA Camp at Caldwell, Idaho. [redacted] himself has never been out of the United States and was formerly employed [redacted] until the date of his repatriation on May 10, 1941 to Malaga Assembly Center.

He advised that he would obey the laws of the United States and did not desire to do anything to harm this country.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] at the Tule Lake Center on November 15, 1943:

[REDACTED] at Tule Lake Center, advised that he had been arrested on the night of November 4, 1943 by military authorities. [REDACTED] stated that on that evening he was walking between Blocks 5 and 6. At that time a truck passed through, and some individual on this truck shouted to him to hurry to the administration or motor pool area as there was a riot going on there, and that he should assist in stopping it. He stated he started in that direction and was almost to the hospital when he met TOKIO YAMANE and [REDACTED]. At that time they advised him that they had received orders from [REDACTED] to go to the motor pool area and stop the riot that was going on. The three of them continued on toward the motor pool and at that time they heard someone call to them to halt, and on turning around found that [REDACTED] had been struck on the head with a ball bat, and someone almost immediately struck [REDACTED] with what he believes was a gun butt. He stated the last thing he recalled was that he heard a siren going, and then he next recalls that he was in the Administration Building. b7c

At that time he was questioned relative to events that had occurred on the night of November 4 and was severely beaten by Mr. JOHN C. COCK whom he believed to be an Internal Security Officer of WRA and called a number of vulgar names. Following that, he was taken to the hospital area and has since been maintained in custody.

[REDACTED] was questioned concerning general activities in the camp and could furnish no information in addition to that previously reported. He advised that he was present at the mess meeting on November 1, 1943. However, he had taken no active part in any of the political organization and left at about 4:00 o'clock to go to work at firehouse No. 2 where he is employed. b7c

[REDACTED] advised that he had not applied for repatriation and that he had been scheduled to be transferred to Minnidoka Relocation Center about the end of October. He advised he had one brother, [REDACTED] who is presently in a FSA Camp at Caldwell, Idaho. [REDACTED] himself has never been out of the United States and was formerly employed [REDACTED] from August 1941 until the date of his evacuation on May 15, 1942 to Warlarga Assembly Center.

He advised that he would obey the laws of the United States and did not desire to do anything to harm this country.